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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Trade
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Rheumatism No More.
A certain cure guaranteed by the use of one bottle of Clayton's Bitters, and one bottle of Rheumatic Liniment. For sale only by the proprietor, No. 37 Diamond alley. Price—Bitters, $1; Liniment 50 cents.

Automatic Organs
For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood street.

Patent Medicines
Selling very low at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.
We are selling the above goods at lower prices than any oth r house in the city. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Prince & Co.'s
Patent Automatic Organs and Melodeons guaranteed five years. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Patent Right for Sale,
For this or neighboring States. To manufacturers of Agricultural implements, or any enterprising persons who are desirous of making money. I would simply call your attention this morning to my Hay and Straw cutter, which is as good as any in the market, or can be made or built for three dollars. You can buy one or more States for what one county is worth, if applied for the day before the 2 p. m. Chicago train leaves. Patent just issued. This is worthy attention. Call and examine model this forenoon at the St. Clair Hotel. L. S. Holt, Patentee.

Over Forty Thousand
Now in use of Prince & Co.'s Patent Automatic Organs and Melodeons. Charlotte Blume, sole agent, 43 Fifth street.

Prevention Better than Cure.
Cornelius Vanderbilt has been honored by our Government with a magnificent gold medal, on account of his munificent present to the Nation of the magnificent steamer which bears his name. A similar order should be accorded to Dr. Wood, for introducing so widely his invaluable Cholera Pills, which have saved thousands from the fatal effects of the cholera, &c., many of whom the world would not willingly let die. They are the most perfect preventive ever of Asiatic Cholera ever produced, or which we think has ever yet been made by anybody. Their effects have been abundantly shown during the past thirty-five years as thousands can joyfully testify, who remember with gratitude to the inventor, Dr. Wood, the rich blessing of life preserved they secured to them. They have never been known to fail in arresting the ravages of cholera—in the roughly curing Dysentery and Diarrhœa, which is a precursor of cholera. Cures have been made in this surprising manner, were they not substantiated by men of undoubted standing and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have left their names to certify to the genuine character of Dr. Wood's Cholera Pills, while others have sent the assurance of their conviction from what they have themselves seen that these Pills cannot be surpassed anywhere on the globe. Delays are dangerous at this time. Hasten to fortify yourself against the plague. Send orders, wholesale or retail, to J. M. Fulton, No. 108 Smithfield street. Ask for Dr. Wood's Cholera Pills. Price, One Dollar per box. Full directions accompanying each box.

Why is Asiatic Cholera Fatal?
Thousands supposed to die of Cholera and other malarious epidemics, are killed by insane medication. In the Quarter ending 31st March of 1849, patients treated according to the quack practice of Brandy, Opium, Laudanum, and calomel, died in multitudes, while in every case where Dr. Wood's unrivalled Cholera Pills was promptly given, the sufferer was instantaneously relieved and subsequently restored. Why was this? Simply because this peerless medicine is an equable stimulant, disenfectant, counter-irritant, anodyne, tonic, sudorific and in cases of uncontrollable Cholera, an emetic. It took at once a fast hold of disease in the system as opium does, fixed the brain like brandy, nor irritate the stomach and bowels like the drastic purgatives but it infuses fresh vitality into every internal order and vital organ, and as a vegetables nature, by a supreme effort, to subdue the morbid influence of disease.

The sale and product of Cholera prevails, will not wait until seized with the pestilence before using Dr. Wood's renowned Cholera Pills, but will provide themselves with this sure and certain preventative. Those who take this precaution to escape the scourge of Asiatic Cholera. Price $1 per box, with full direction. Address J. M. Fulton, Druggist, No. 108 Smithfield street, without delay.

Oakland Park.
There will take place at Oakland Park this afternoon, precisely at 4 o'clock, the weather proving favorable, one of the most interesting trotting contests of the season, for a purse of $400, between "General Thomas," entered by T. B. Bohler, and "Yankee Boy," entered by T. P. Roach. The horses are in the very best condition and will, no doubt, show better time than has been made on the track in this section of the country. Remember, the time of starting is at 4 o'clock. Trespassers will be dealt with according to law. The very best of order must be observed.

Get Your Tickets
For the Grand Gift Concert, at City Hall, Fourth of July. See advertisement.

Cheap as Ever.
The rise of Gold has not affected the price of Tea and Groceries at T. Hemphill's. Good Yellow Sugar at 8½ lbs. for $1; fine Porto Rico Sugar at 7½ lbs. for $1; Coffee Sugar, A, B and C, 6½, 6¾, 6 lbs for $1; Best also Coffee in the market, 30c per lb; Prime, 28c; Good, 25c; Old Government Java Coffee, 40c. The very best Teas in the city from $1 10 to $2 per lb, and all other goods in proportion, cheaper than ever at the first Front Grocery and Tea Emporium, No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the post-office. A Guckenheimer & Bros.

"Ice Cold." Craig's Soda Water.

The Daily Commercial
FROM BEAVER.

Annual Examination of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BEAVER, Pa., Wednesday, June 27th, 1866.

The one event, from which the denizens of this quiet and beautiful borough look forward to all other events,—the annual examination of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute,—is now in progress. The exercises commenced yesterday, and, as usual, have drawn together a large number of visitors,—parents of the pupils, friends of the school, and "mere lookers on in Venice." If you could be spared from the arduous duties of the sanctum, and would place yourself under the care of one of the gentlemanly conductors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, an hour's ride would bring you to the Beaver station; and then, for a day at least, President Taylor will show you how kind and attentive he can be to friends from the city.

The examinations of yesterday afternoon were confined principally to classes in the Preparatory Department. These exercises showed that in the elementary principles of education, as well as in the higher branches, scrupulous attention is paid to the proficiency of the scholars.

This morning was opened by the class of Miss Smith, in geography, and that of Miss Thompson, in Grammar. The young ladies of Miss Smith's class are beginners in their interesting study, and gave abundant promise of what they may yet be able to do. The examination of the grammar class was highly satisfactory, and reflected credit alike on teacher and pupils. Perhaps we were more particularly pleased with the prompt and correct manner in which the Misses Tobin Latta, of Monongahela City; Hannah Wray, of Beaver; Lide Allison, of Pittsburgh, and Hannah Potter, of Indnstry, answered the questions proposed to them.

We were next invited to listen to the class in Weld's Analysis. This examination was conducted by Mrs. B. E. Kean. It was not only an entertaining exercise to the class in hand, but equally so to the young ladies, who manifested no little enthusiasm in the subject, which is a favorite study. The Misses McFadden, Critchlow, Todd and Bravo made a most favorable impression upon the audience by the manner in which many different and complicated sentences of our English language were analyzed.

Two classes in Greenleaf's Arithmetic were next examined, the primary class by Miss Smith and the second and more advanced by Miss Thompson. The first class was composed of about twenty young Misses, who made a fine exhibition to their friends of how thoroughly they had been instructed in the principles of numbers. The second class had about an equal number of persons in it, and though considerably in advance of the first class, showed an intimate acquaintance with the text-books.

A class in Algebra, under Miss Smith, next took its place on the platform. These young ladies were subjected to a close and critical examination not only by the teacher, but by several of the visitors.

The morning exercises closed with a well written and well read essay, entitled, "Light on Dark Paths," by Miss Morehead, of Bridgewater.

During the forenoon the exercises were varied by some excellent music, performed on the piano by the Misses Hoffman, Sherif, French, Parrish, Clarke and Duncan.

This evening is to be held the grand musical soiree, under the direction of Prof. Edward Amuhl. Great preparations have been making for this occasion, and the promise is fully up to the expectation. VISITOR.

THE PREVAILING PRODIGALITY.—It will not require much of an effort to show that the recent loudly-trumpeted and elaborately described movement for reform in the extravagance of female toilettes. The movement necessarily engendered two facts: First, that there was extravagance, and second, that there was necessity for reform. The failure of the League to accomplish what it so furiously set out to perform leaves the two facts as they were before. Prodigality is a prevailing feature of the times, but there is no more than there ever was before in the extravagance of female dress. If the wealthy choose to display their wealth by a show of her riches upon her person, her less opulent rival will not be outdone in expense, even if she should break her back under the burden she heaps by its weight. There is such a spirit of intense competition in the female heart, that no consequences will deter a rival in fashion and dress. Love, in which, to the minds of most of the sex, depend upon the richness of their adornments. If dressing extravagantly is to bring happiness, there are endless diversities of dressing through an endless scale. There is one beauty of the willow, another of the magnolia, and another of the oak. So the elements of happiness, like those of beauty, differ in different organizations. The best plan of happiness is not to force ourselves into other people's ways, or to imitate their modes, but to believe in our nature. The woman who succeeds to ape some leader of a set, or to observe the various edicts of fashion, but relies on her own judgment and good taste in the matter of dress, will lose no friend whose esteem or good will is worth possessing.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Universal Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Probable Passage of the Bill To-Day

Tax Bill Sent to Committee of Conference.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Difficulty.

Tennessee Nominations Rejected.

Prospects of the Bankrupt Bill.

A NEW ARMY BILL PREPARED.

Repair of the Mississippi Levees.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

The Senate occupied most of its time to-day in considering the bill establishing universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. An amendment requiring the voters to read the English language was voted down by yeas 15, to nays 19 nays. The yeas were Senators Anthony, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Kirkwood, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, Willey and Williams. All of the Democrats present voted against the qualifying clause. The bill will come up to-morrow, and will probably pass. The bill is a sunstitute for one which passed the House, and goes back to the latter body for concurrence.

The Tax Bill.

The House occupied nearly all day on the Tax bill and finally sent it to a Committee of Conference. A long struggle ensued on the Senate amendment which allowed gas companies which have their rates fixed by law or are under contract with municipal authorities, to charge the tax to the consumer. It was finally rejected by the House, who seem determined that such companies shall pay the tax. The disagreement will be settled by the Conference Committee. The House unanimously concurred in the Senate's tax of two instead of five cents per pound. Mr. Morrill stated that a compromise of three cents per pound would probably be agreed on. The House concurred with the Senate in the tax on smoking tobacco, so that tax is finally fixed at fifteen cents per pound. The income taxes and ready-made clothing are to be settled in conference. The difference between the Senate and House on the income tax is slight. Articles manufactured

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLUFFY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
B. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

A FEARFUL CALL.

The State Democratic Central Committee has ordered a rally of the terrified democracy in Berks county. The call indicates that the committee has been swept over by a wild tempest of alarm, or else is trying, like Caliban, to conjure up one among the innocent Democrats of Berks county. Hysterical symptoms are clearly developed, however, in the call itself.

They invite "all who are in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union in" (to) "its original purity;"—as amended by the parenthesis, we consider ourselves invited,—"all who believe that the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land"—good, we shall go or send a regret; "all men everywhere who are opposed to committing the destinies of thirty millions of white men to 800,000 negro voters; all who are opposed to negro legislators, negro judges, &c." No! we won't go to a convention of such ninnies and cowards. Why, the Committee beat Falstaff, in amplification, all hollow. A hundred assailants made out of Prince HARRY and Poins isn't a circumstance. Eight hundred thousand negro voters! That exceeds anything that SUMNER or the *Independent* ever dreamed of; and thirty millions of white *men* is more than the census will show for a hundred years to come. Alas! for those poor unborn babes whose destinies are to be committed at the next election to the dandling care of 800,000 negro voters. For shame! good gentlemen, to frighten the Democracy of Berks county in this way. But as the committee have fallen into Falstaff's fault, they shall have the benefit of his excuse for their exaggerations and falsities,—"'tis my occasion, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation."

THE ASYLUM OF POLITICS.

In some periods and countries the consecrated church and the horns of the altar have been deemed inviolable asylums for criminals. From that resort, it was not lawful to drag them by violence and force. He who, even with his hand stained with the blood of murder, laid hold on the horns of the altar, was at least temporarily safe from arrest and vengeance.

By a strange revolution of opinion or prejudice, the area of politics has become the sanctuary and the precincts of the political altar, the sacred asylum, where crimes and moral delinquencies of various sorts are wont to claim exemption from the pursuit of argument and denunciation. And the man, especially the man of sacred calling, who approaches them there, to expose and demonstrate their criminality, or to raise his voice in warning against their dangerous character, is deemed, by many, an intruder on the forbidden ground of politics, and an offender against his own holy calling.

Treason and rebellion have thus claimed asylum in politics, and demanded exemption from all animadversion and denunciation by the ministers of religion. And ministers themselves have been found who condemned and avoided all reference to the sin of treason, sanctimoniously ignoring the war while it was desolating the country, serenely silent as to the struggles and difficulties of the Government that protected them, and only aroused to any emotion by their impressible horror of ministers praying for the success of our arms in putting down the rebellion. Half of the noble young men of their charges might go into the service of their country, they might face the enemy in a score of terrible battles, they might fall on the bloody fields of war and their pierced and lacerated bodies be brought home for burial, and yet, these cautious pickets along the outer line of religion would never open the lane into politics so far as to recognize the justness of the cause in which they nobly fell, or to denounce the crime that rendered the sacrifice necessary. Oh no! that would be meddling in politics, that would be degrading religion. Crime that disturbs peace, that drenches the soil with human blood, that makes the whole land a house of mourning, that slaughters men by hundreds of thousands, that aims at the overthrow of government, if it only betake itself to the asylum of politics, is quite safe from all unfriendly notice or remark by these seraphic guardians of the religious boundaries.

So it is with intemperance. This, too, has claimed sanctuary in politics, as though the agitation of a Maine Law, in any State or community, placed a prohibition on all further exposition and enforcement of the higher law of temperance, in religious assemblies, or the voting on it at the polls made the subject contraband in pulpit discourse. As well might adultery, theft or homicide be precluded on the ground that these have been subjects of legislation.

There is a moral as well as a civil bearing in all these subjects, and they have connection with religious as well as with political considerations. And it requires not more than the average power of discrimination, to recognize and observe the line of distinction between them, if there is a disposition to do so. But even this absurd claim of asylum in politics has been admitted by many who bear the office of conservators of public morals and advocates of purity in manners. We are not for introducing what is specifically known as party political strife into religious places and exercises, but moral questions, with which the best interests and the positive safety of people are inseparably connected, are not to be shielded from discussion by the selfish and sinister caveat, "It is political." American intelligence and freedom should disown such an arbitrary *tabu*, only fit for the old barbarism of the Pacific Isles. And yet we have dear, sweet gentlemen, complacent teachers of morals, who have not, in the five past years of war, uttered the word treason in their teaching or spoken a sentence against the rebellion, because it would have violated the sanctuary of politics.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

In the Richmond *Enquirer* there are daily, under the heads "The North" and "The South," lists of small news items that have been clipped from the exchanges of that paper. We have read them with an interest beyond that which springs from the individual announcements. Coming from all parts of the country and arranged by the editor as above stated, they give a sort of panoramic view of the condition of the two sections as to the material prosperity, education, morals, the order of society, personal safety, political affairs, &c., &c.

From the uniform tone and temper of the *Enquirer*, we are free to acquit it of all suspicion of favoritism towards the North in its clippings. The scissors, we have no doubt, harmonise with the pen, as far as the facts will allow. But taking these little news items, originating in local papers throughout the country and corrected and classified by the *Enquirer*, as furnishing a bird's-eye view of the whole, we cannot but congratulate ourselves on our location. We cannot go into details without transferring the items bodily into our article, but the indications given by them fully justify our thankfulness that we live here, and not in the "Sunny South," at the present time. Our congratulations, however, do not prevent but rather increase our sympathy for the people whom bad counsels and bad conduct have reduced to unhappiness.

We make large allowances for the change that has been made by the transition of the slaves to a state of freedom, and would merely enter into our estimate the material damage done by the movements of our armies through the country; but after all armies through the country; but after all the disorders of society and the privations of the people are, by fair induction, to be attributed far more to the rebellion and the terrible measures of the Confederate Government, than to either emancipation or to our armies, or to both combined. It will take a long time, and a wise, kind and firm Government, to restore society to a happy and prosperous condition. To this end, rather than to irritate and aggravate bad passions, dominant enough already, should a patriotic and humane press, on both sides, direct its efforts. It were well if the *Enquirer's* editorial columns harmonized a little better with the lessons taught in its column of news items from North and South.

SANTA ANNA'S PLAN.

He proposes, provided the United States will give him one million dollars and three thousand men, to go to Mexico, and establish a government republican in form, with the Church,—the Roman Catholic Church, of course,—at its head. In return for the aid of the United State SANTA ANNA proposes the valuable consideration of his eternal gratitude, with certain Mexican provinces, not named, as collaterals. He is confident that when he shall appear in Mexico with the million dollars in his pocket and the three thousand Yankee troops at his back, the church will instantly take him by the hand and the army fall at his feet, that the Liberals will form an alliance with him and the Imperialists be too happy to place themselves under his command.

Isn't it a beautiful after-dinner project for the pacification and purgation of Mexico? And how easy! What a pity, if it should fail, with the immense prestige of SANTA ANNA in it, for want of so trifling a contingent as one million United States dollars and three thousand United States troops! As SANTA ANNA proposes to have *ten* million dollars on deposit in the Bank of England, he might perhaps get along without our poor one million. But we do not exactly understand how the Church is to be fitted on as head of a republican form of government, and that seems to be an essential condition. But the Church and the Government have always had odd relations in Mexico.

BOG FIGHTS AND MAN FIGHTS.

A Richmond paper, under the head of "Sport—so-called," speaks in a proper strain of a prize dog fight, between Bob, trained by *Doctor* J. FINN, of Massachusetts, and a yellow dog, Jack, trained in England.

The Washington city papers recently gave an account of a prize fight between two humans, which was publicly announced beforehand and was attended by some officials of the Government and by reporters for the press.

As between the two brutalities, we give our preference to the Richmond rather than the Washington style. We do not feel our national pride at all inflated by the occurrence of such a scene, that might have been easily prevented, within sight of the dome of the Capitol. Should a couple of bullies, of the human species, in Pittsburgh, propose to batter one another for a wager of thirty dollars, they would have to get about it very secretly, or the authorities would interrupt their canine sport. It would have warded off a deep disgrace to humanity, had the police of Washington City done their duty and prevented the brutal fight referred to.

HYPERION AND THE SATYR.—The campaign cry of the Democratic Central Committee has been promulgated. It is JOHNSON, CLYMER and the Constitution." This is excellent, and only equalled by a former one that had some celebrity—"POLK, DALLAS and *The Tariff of* 1842."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York *Herald* says that on Monday evening last a number of heartless idlers collected around a colored man, and, having coated him over with flour, placed him in a sitting posture on an elevated plank, while they soothed his sufferings by inviting him to dine off a dish of fancy pies. He was next placed on the end of a plank which projected over the water of the canal, and the self-appointed executioner disengaged the other end with a snap, and the poor victim was precipitated into the water. He was soon rescued by a few bystanders who had some conscience left, and the sport was ended.

An elderly gentleman fell in company with a pleasing young man at the Detroit depot in Cleveland a few days ago. Pleasing young man had his wife aboard—they were going to Detroit. He was solicitous—very—of her comfort. Went up into the cabin to see that everything was in order. When he came down he invited the old gentleman to take a walk. Old gentleman consented. They walked through several streets, finally stopped at the same block. The pleasing young man had an office in that Block; would just run up and see that everything was right. Soon came down and familiarly asked the old gent to lend him $5.00, as he had a little debt to pay, and his wife on the boat had all the money. Old gent complied. Young man went up stairs to pay the debt. Old gent waited quite a spell. Then he waited a little longer. Kept on waiting. At last went to Detroit on the next State. The pleasing young man and his wife were not on board.

His Honor, Mayor J. T. Hoffman, of New York, has vetoed the resolutions passed by the Common Council, to contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, wards, squares, parks, public buildings and places of the city, for a term of twenty years. The veto meets with the approval of a majority of the tax-payers.

The anniversary commencement exercises are held this week in several of the colleges in Ohio, including Western Reserve College, at Hudson; Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and Dennison University, at Granville.

A grand celebration of the Fourth of July will take place at Salem, in Southern Illinois, by the returned soldiers of that region. Governor Oglesby, General Logan, Colonel Haynes and General Palmer will be present to address the multitude.

A singular case of mitigated theft has just occurred in Cincinnati. The private room of Mr. Clauss was entered and a valuable gold watch and some silver coin taken by the thief, who left a note saying that he was utterly destitute and to get to New Orleans he took the valuables. A good silver watch lying on the top of the incognito thief did not touch, while an envelop containing several thousand dollars in Government bonds, was likewise, mercifully enough, left untouched, either through stupidity or magnanimity.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: A most interesting event transpired yesterday, which will long be remembered by the parties concerned. As a crowd were on the banks of the Cuyahoga, watching the floating masses swept down by the turbulent waters, an object was seen a short distance from the spot occupied by the spectators, which excited not a little curiosity. It turned out to be a cradle, and when at the instance of a lady it was drawn to the shore, was found to contain a beautiful child, fast asleep, and happily unconscious of the perils of this rough commencement of its voyage of life. Where it came from and who its parents are, are facts unknown.

The corner stone of the Wilberforce Institute, a colored educational corner, was laid at Xenia, Ohio, on the 20th inst., with Masonic ceremonies. The Wilberforce Institute, so named after the great English Emancipationist, was burned by an incendiary on the 11th of April, 1865, and while the inmates were absent in the town, and celebrating the fall of Richmond. Its loss fell heavily upon the colored people of the country belonging to the Methodist Church, not only in the money expended, but on account of the prospective value as property and an educational institution. The property was valued at $50,000 to $60,000 before the destruction of the principal building.

About two weeks ago a young man, who gave his name as W. H. Johnson, took lodgings at a Baltimore hotel, depositing at the office two checks for safe keeping; one for $3,800, and the other for $2,800. After remaining for two weeks he decamped without paying his board, when the checks were found to be worthless and his valise contained nothing valuable. He managed to swindle several parties out of about $1,000 in the two weeks. He is apparently not over twenty years old.

The London *Owl* states that it is probable that measures will shortly be taken to place all the electric telegraph lines in Great Britain in the hands of the postoffice, with a view to the establishment of a low and uniform rate of charge for telegraphic dispatches.

The financial budget or estimates of six of the ministerial detachments of Maximilian's government for the seven months from May 1, of the present year, to January 1st, 1867, are as follows:

The Ministry of State	$ 157,572 98
Foreign Affairs and Marine	182,046 95
Ministry of the Interior	442,952 15
Ministry of Justice	82,536 71
Public Education and Religion	275,561 35
Public Improvements	580,223 09
Total	$2,305,892 17

In the budget are not included the estimates of the War and Treasury Departments.

Hydrophobia is usually inferred to be communicated from the saliva secreted from the glands at the root of the teeth of a rabid dog. There was a young man at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, who died last Sunday with very violent symptoms of hydrophobia, who had been inoculated with the disease from the bite of a cat. He was an apprentice to a blacksmith. There was a cat in the shop when he went to open it some three weeks ago. The cat sprung at him and made her teeth meet in his leg. The wound healed, and the poor boy had almost forgotten the occurrence. On Saturday, at the sight of water, he was seized with spasms. He suffered unutterable agony until Sunday noon, when death mercifully gave him a release.

The Lafayette (Indiana) *Courier* says: Some months since by a turn of the wheat market the Milwaukee operators got the Lafayette ring on the hip. They affected a great deal of sympathy for the unsophisticated gentlemen from the "rural districts" who had had the temerity to fight the tiger. They had a great deal to say about "children playing with edged tools," &c., but time at last sets all things even, and quite recently the Milwaukee chicken came home to roost. Lafayette is nearly $200,000 ahead, with "several townships" of "seller June" to hear from.

With what exultation and pride the Mason tells you of the mighty growth of his order, of thousands of lodges and hundreds of thousands of members, spread everywhere over the world's broad area. Nor does he exaggerate. In this world of ours, in this year of grace 1866, there are at a rough calculation, over 2,500,000. Of this number 1,250,000 are in Europe; 100,000 in Asia, 50,000 in Africa; 600,000 in North and South America, and in these United States about 300,000; Illinois has 25,000, divided into about 500 lodges.

Charley Duane—Dutch Charley, an old chum of Tom Hyer—recently shot dead Col. Ross in the streets of San Francisco. They had quarreled over a land claim. This is Duane's second murder. His first was shooting in cold blood the doorkeeper at a fancy ball; fights and rows he has had innumerable, until of late years astride of paralysis having disabled him. He is one of the Sullivan, Mulligan, Lilly, Casey Cora crew—all of whom died violent deaths, or as a New York paper puts it, "died in their boots." Duane's brother was with him at Ross's death, and both were arrested and imprisoned.

A new dodge has been adopted by burglars in New York for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to desirable places to operate in. Men of good address go during business hours to the residences of business men, and, representing themselves to be Internal Revenue officers, question the servants minutely respecting the occupants of the houses, their business, the value of the furniture in the house, quantity of silver plate, &c. The information thus obtained is made useful by the working members of the gang.

A person who has recently visited the Shenandoah Valley, says it is wonderful to see the profusion of cattle and poultry in this "denuded" valley, after the devastation it is said to have suffered. Except the absence of fences in some places, now and then a fortification or a burnt barn, no one would suppose an army had been in the valley. One or two years' crops will replace all the destruction that has been made, except loss of life.

James Littleworth, of Tennessee, now seventy-eight years old, is the father of thirty-one children, the oldest of whom is fifty years, and the youngest four months. He is living with his fourth wife, whom he married at the age of fifty-nine, she being then a little Indian squaw of fourteen.

PERSONAL.

—Not many years ago the town of Galena, Illinois, contained in a single street, the business signs of six prominent citizens, who have since become eminent in the public service. They are—Brigadier General J. A. Maltby, Major General A. L. Chetlain, Major General John A. Rawlings, the Hon. Elihu A. Washburne, Major General John E. Smith, and Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.

—Desmond Ryan recently wrote in the London *Musical World* this acrostic on Adelina Patti:

"Art and Genius burn within her,
Inward kindling of the flame—
Every charm is centered in her—
Likes a pure Italian dame.
In her voice the lark is thrilling—
None to weep the heart its filling—
And now with the light is filling!

Praised, admired, two worlds all hail her—
Artless, pure, no tongues assail her!
Treasured Friendship never fail her!
Tell me, sooth, whose praise all that is?
I say, Adelina PATTI!"

—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: "The preface to the new City Directory has a very unmannerly fling at the F. F. V.'s in the shape of an intimation that the old Knickerbocker families, who pride themselves in possessing style upon a long pedigree, were not of enough consequence a single generation ago to be even mentioned by name in the Directory of that date. Particularly hurtful ought the high-feeling Swynvesants to be over the liberty taken with the only one of their name who graced the pages of a city year old Directory was one "Peter Stuyvesant, shoemaker." And so with many others who then did journey-work, in spite of their names and old genealogies. Manifestly, it doesn't pay to be stuck up—in the face of the old Directory."

—The Albany, N. Y., *Argus* says: Gen. Fremont and wife called on John Brent, mate of the Dean Richmond, on Wednesday, and presented him with a magnificent gold watch, as a token of their appreciation for the heroic part he took in the night of the 6th of June. The watch is a superb one, double case, of American manufacture. The following is the inscription: "General and Mrs. J. C. Fremont, in grateful remembrance of the 6th, 1866."

—The Rev. Leonard Bacon, DD., has accepted the Professorship of Didactic Theology in Yale College. The position was formerly filled by the late Doctor Taylor, and since his decease Prof. Noah Porter has occupied it.

—It is reported that two prominent members of the Union League Club of New York, left that city on last Monday morning for the purpose of engaging in a deadly combat, according to the thirty-nine articles of the Southern code of honor. The affair has been kept a profound secret.

—The inevitable George Francis Train is in Washington, lobbying in the interests of the usurpur Maximilian. He appears to be flush of funds, which he, of course, uses judiciously, and is perfectly lavish in promises, which he scatters around so promiscuously as to lead those more posted into suspecting that he is crazy.

—The Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Times* inquires: "Is there no Barnum, no enterprising theatrical manager, to encourage Rossi to visit America, and to induce Ristori, Rachels rival and superior in some respects, who sometimes is played with Rossi as Desdemona—to come with him? What a pity that Americans of cultivation should be deprived of such a pleasure. It may be objected that he plays in an unknown tongue. That is no objection, to be sure, but not enough to destroy the illusion. The acting is perfect."

—Rev. Ibri Cannon, fifty years ago a pioneer Methodist preacher in Vermont, northern New York and Canada, died on Friday, at Troy, New York, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. Cannon established his ministerial labors among the Indians and sparsely settled white inhabitants of the frontier for many years, and until his health broke down under the hardships of pioneer life.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Lee, presiding officer of the diocese of Delaware, is now in Philadelphia, performing the duties of the office of Bishop Stevens. After the departure of that prelate, the honored Bishop Vail, of Kansas, kindly assumed the arduous labors of this broad diocese. Recalled to his own sphere by imperative labor, the Church in Pennsylvania was left without a head. Bishop Lee is now performing the rites and ceremonies of ordination and confirmation.

—Mr. Fetcher has introduced a new French touch on the London stage. For example, when some one suggests that his brother is dead, he is momentarily startled by the suggestion. Then he recovers himself, and just as he does so he touches his forehead with the back of his hand and then looks at the back of his hand to see the perspiration which his momentary fright has called forth.

—The New York *Post* says: Among the honorary degrees conferred by the New York University was that of "Doctor in Physical Science." It was given to Erastus W. Smith, a gentleman who for thirty years past has been identified with the leading engineering enterprises of the country—at different times being the constructing and superintending engineer of all our principal ocean steamship lines, and many of the more important steamboat lines. During the war he was largely identified with our naval engineering. He is the designer and superintending engineer of the new Cunard line of steamers. This, it is reported, is the first time this degree has been conferred in this country.

—In the strong libel suit, in New York, one of the witnesses, named George O. Jones, described a New York business man, as "a notorious shaver of the Albany lobby, as follows: "I am an operator in stocks; was in Albany during the session of the Legislature in 1864-'65; saw Senator Strong there." Q. "Were you acquainted with his reputation, and what was it, good or bad?" A. "In Albany parlance he would be called a business man." Q. "What do you mean by business man?" A. "He was active in producing legislative results." (Laughter.)

—Fanny Fern writes to the New York *Ledger*: "'Walk a little bit now, won't you?' It was in the Central Park I heard this. The speaker was a bare headed, bare-footed little girl of seven, one of those juvenile nurses whose childhood is spent in bending their spines trying to carry the shortest end of their family. The 'baby' in this case was nearly as big as its nurse, and had cried till its face was nearly as red as its hair. 'Walk a little bit now, won't ye?' with a kiss on the 'baby's' forehead. Now my ramble in the Park is quite spoiled at the entrance, said I. Isn't that dreadful? All about me was as an earthly paradise. Honeysuckle and wisteria blossomed over every rock, and seringas and laurel, and thousands of other odorous flowers, made men's breathing a luxury. I had wandered up there to feast my eyes and rest my soul, and here was the everlasting problem of life coming up again to disquiet and fret me."

—In the portrait of General Grant upon Lentze's easel, the general holds upon his knee a scrap of paper, upon which he has just pencilled the famous telegraphic dispatch: "I mean to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

—Artemus Ward was met on his landing in England with an offer of $4,500 and all expenses paid for a lecturing tour of six months.

—The recent marriage at the Chapel of the Tuileries of M. le comte Adalbert de Talleyrand Perigord due de Montmorency, with Mlle. Carmen Aquado de las Marismas, has excited the interest of the fashionable world. After the ceremony they got into a carriage, much exceeding in sumptuous elegance that which excelled the envy of "little Anne" when she walked with her mother through "London street so fair;" and among other things they talked of a pair of diamonds, and a small parasol, ducal diadem of diamonds, and a small parasol, the extremity of which was tipped with an emerald worth thirty thousand francs.

There were four hundred and thirty-four deaths in New York last week, an increase of seventy-one over the previous week, principally among children.

The Failure of Sir Morton Peto.

Resumption of the Firm of Peto & Betts.

The creditors of Messrs. Peto & Betts had a meeting in London on the 9th inst. A statement was submitted, showing liabilities for £458,575, and assets, which had been carefully calculated at existing value, without any over estimate, at £1,562,664. The creditors were assured that there was every prospect of a rapid realization, and that the payment of every claim with interest at an early date might be considered certain. A vote of sympathy and confidence in the firm, who, by their long and honorable course, have contributed to the engineering fame of England in all parts of the world, was adopted with a warmth of feeling which has rarely been witnessed. Sir Morton Peto, in reply, referred to the fact that on the first announcement of their difficulties, they had the offer from personal friends of assistance exceeding half a million sterling.

Singular Railway Accident.

The Great Northern Railway has heretofore been considered one of the best managed English railroads. On Sunday, June 14th, however, it was the scene of a frightful accident. The catastrophe occurred at Welwyn Tunnel, about twenty miles from London. It appears that an empty freight train from London was stopped in the tunnel from the breaking of some part of the engine. The accident occurred at half-past twelve on Sunday morning, and the precaution customary in such circumstances was adopted—sending brakesmen to both ends of the tunnel to signal danger to approaching trains, was, for some reason, neglected. A few moments later, a loaded freight train came at full speed from London, and dashed into the broken-down train in the tunnel, throwing several cars off the track, and completely blockading both lines. There were numerous casks of oil and other combustible material on the train, which were thrown out, with much force that they were piled upon one another in tiers, reaching to the crown of the tunnel. A half hour later a train laden with meat for the London market came along, and no signal having been given, it too was destroyed by collision with the wrecked trains already in the tunnel.

This destruction, it seems, was not to be the end of the disaster, for the engine of one of the trains had been upset, and the hot coals rolling out, soon set fire to the combustible materials around, and before long the oil caught fire. Singularly enough, the engineers and firemen of the various trains were unhurt, and after signalling to the management of the road the extent of the disaster, they proceeded to rescue the train hands who were killed or wounded, and also, by the aid of laborers sent by the railroad officials, to clear the wreck out of the tunnel. Twelve were killed and two wounded by this strange casualty. The laborers who were employed to clear away the rubbish, however, had a difficult task. The fire spread rapidly, explosions frequently occurred, vast volumes of smoke rolled out both mouths of the tunnel, and a column of flame, from 30 to 60 feet in height, towered up from an air shaft in the centre of the tunnel. The burning oil, descending through the air shaft, set fire to the wreck on the surface, and for hours it was impossible to enter the tunnel. The laborers were compelled to desist, the trains were abandoned to their fate, and the fire allowed to burn out. It lingered continuously until Sunday evening, when it had subsided sufficiently to allow persons to enter the tunnel. For nearly two days, however, the traffic on this great railroad was almost entirely suspended. The damage to the road and rolling stock is not yet known, but it was not till June 16th that the trains could again run.

Queen Victoria's Tobacco Pipe.

The queen of England is the possessor of a singular pipe, called the "queen's Tobacco Pipe," which also accommodates a cigar and another quite different from most smokers. She never smokes anything but a genuine article of importation, and there is always a "due and cry" made against the manner in which she so wastefully smokes up the articles which fall into her tobacco box. The late Prince Majesty's pipe was it it consumed 8 cwt. of cigars, and the time before that 80 tons of tea. There are now awaiting a future lighting of the pipe a number of very valuable books, all destined to destruction for attempted evasion of the customs or copyright acts. This pipe is in the corner of a vast tobacco warehouse, officially designated the "Kiln," as is indicated by rude lettering on the door with the letters "W. D.," and a crumbling sort of crown. Access is obtained by unlocking a door and removing massive iron bars to a gloomy room, in which qualities of tobacco, cigars, tea and contraband goods are waiting for the next lighting of the "queen's pipe." The pipe occupies the centre of the space, and consists of a circular brick stake, kiln spaced at the bottom, about five feet in diameter, with a side door entered "V. R., the kiln," gives access to the interior. By this opening, tobacco, cigars, etc., are thrown into the kiln upon a fire placed at the bottom.

The quantity this would be considered a great and useless waste, and it is no doubt so considered by the English; but when the smokers are ready to pay a good price for tobacco, known to be a genuine article of importation, how many thousands of people would have gladly purchased at high figures the eighty tons of tea, lately burnt, for evasion of the payment of duty. Such is the way the revenue instruments, burnt soon, how much better would it be for the revenue officers, particularly for the poor overworked classes that work in the coal mines and manufactories.

Manufacture of Matches.

In one match factory in Western New York, 20,000 feet of pine wood, of the best quality, is annually cut up into splints, and 40,000 feet of basswood for cases. 600 barrels of sulphur and 9,000 pounds of phosphorus are annually used. 300 pounds of paper per day are used to make the light small boxes, for holding the matches, and four tons of paste-board per week for the outside boxes. Sixty-six pounds of flour per day are used for paste, and the penny stamps of internal revenue amount to the sum of $1,400 per day. 300 hands are employed at the works which are run night and day.

There are four machines in use for cutting, dipping and delivering the matches.

The two-inch pine plank is sawed up the length of the match. These go into the machine for cutting, when at every stroke twelve hundred and forty matches are cut, and are compressed into slats, arranged on a double chain 250 feet long, which carries them to the sulphur vat, in front of the cutting machine, and then across the chain and back, returning them at a point just in front of the cutting machine, where they are taken off by young girls and boys, and are gathered up by a boy into trays of wood, which are carried to the packing room, at the rate of 18,000 small boxes of matches are made per day. The machines for making the small, thin boxes, and the labels and covers, are quite as ingenious and ingeniously contrived as those that cut the matches. A long roll of paper, as wide as the box is long, revolves on a wheel, one end being in the machine. It first passes through rollers, where the printing is done; from thence to the paste boxes, where the sides and ends only are pasted, and from thence to the shaping apparatus, where the ends are nicely folded, and the whole box is pasted together and drops into the hands of a skilful female. In the case of the covers, and thus 144,000 boxes per day are manufactured.

A New Executive Mansion.

The United States Senate has agreed to Mr. Poland's resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire whether a tract of land of not less than 50 acres, adjoining or very near Washington city, can be obtained for a reasonable price, for a park and site for a Presidential Mansion, which shall combine convenience of access, healthfulness, good water, and capability of adornment.

The unfitness of the present residence is only too obvious. Aside from the unhealthfulness of the site, the space is too much encroached upon by the contiguous departmental buildings. As the growing needs of the Government business demand, these buildings will require to be extended from time to time, and ere long even the present reservation will be entirely occupied. Even as it is, the grounds around the Presidential Mansion are so much of a thoroughfare in the constant passing backwards and forwards through them of those persons who have business to transact in the various Departments, as to destroy all privacy, and to deprive the President's family entirely of using them for their recreation and enjoyment during the hours of the day. It has been proposed to erect the new Executive Mansion on the site bounded by Pennsylvania and Sixteenth streets, being west of the Capitol grounds, and of higher above tide water than Capitol Hill, if not the very highest ground in the city. It is half a mile from the present mansion, which, it is suggested, will be used as the Executive's office. This would be a comparatively large area, sufficiently large for buildings, gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds, with the privacy and retirement required for the family life and dignity of the President's residence. This, however, is only the first site proposed. There will be others offered, equally valuable and acceptable, possessing all the advantages desired.

An Experience.

The merits of the "eight hour" system have lately been tested in New York and Boston, in a manner which, if experience is of any value, must surely will have its effect hereafter. The caulkers and ship-carpenters of New York, and other mechanics engaged in building and repairing vessels, declined to work by any principle, so called, that eight hours per day are sufficient for a day's work, determined to gain for themselves the privilege of working for no greater length of time at the same wages they had previously received for nine and ten hours per day.

As a result, a ship partially repaired in New York was sent to Boston to have the improvements completed. The Boston shipwrights and caulkers are receiving all they had asked, but they at once resolved not to work upon that ship because she had come from New York. What was the consequence? In Boston the merchants and shipwrights united in a common cause, and declared that unless the vessel for repairs was refused as a repair job, that they would stop all work upon any vessels which were being repaired in that port.

It was a contest between capital and labor, not solicited by capital, but forced upon it. A trial of endurance was entered upon, and after ten weeks of idleness the mechanics found they could stand it no longer. The boss shipwrights were all in, and no longer. The boss shipwrights were all in, and no longer. The boss shipwrights were all in, and

The Daily Commercial

THE GLORY OF NATURE.

BY FREDERICK TENNYSON.

If only once the chorist of the morn
Had sustained his matin's exquisite twilight duet;
But once the commensurable sun
Flushed a destining throw-up, pearly clouds forlorn,
And show in vacancy for a moment bern;

If only once blind eyes had seen the spring
Waking gaily at the trumpet of summer;
But once had seen the lovely summer's sun
Pass by in state, like a full-robed king;
What time the enamelled wood, and lea laugh and sing;

If only once deaf ears had heard the lyr
Of the wild bird, or mo ning streams flowing,
Or never leaden heart in life's severest throng,
Of the deep-voiced rivers rolling by,
Then Night's etherial fallen from the sky;

If only once wearied Time had rent asunder
The curtain by the clouds and shown in Night
Climbing into the awful infinite
Those stairs which enlighten all worlds above and under,
Glory on glory, wonder on wonder!

The lightnings in the earthquake on his way;
The seven-orb thunders shaken to the world;
The realm with banners of the wind unfurl'd;
Earth jehovah's throne before the day?
Or the great seas awoke—then slept for aye!

Ah! sure the heart of Man, too strongly tried
By God—the presence so vast and fair—
Withering with dread or else with love's despair,
Had wept forever, and to heaven cried!
Or, struck with childlike wonder, lay down dead!

But He, though heir of immortality,
With mortal dust, too feeble for the sight,
Drawn through a veil of flesh every beaming light
Unto the soul—unto there moveth by
A more majestic angel—and we die!

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

Successful College Commencement—Graduating Exercises and Degrees—$50,000 Pledged to the College Endowment Fund—The Value of the College Property.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MOUNT UNION, O., June 26, 1866.

The commencement exercises at Mt. Union College, were opened last week by an address by Hon. E. E. White, the late efficient School Commissioner of Ohio, an the subject of "Educated Labor." A large portion of the week was devoted to a very thorough and satisfactory examination of the College classes, for the academic year, ending on the 22d inst., embracing 455 students. On Sabbath an able and appropriate "Baccalaureate Sermon" was delivered in the College Chapel, by Dr. Harbistorn, the efficient President of the College. On last Wednesday, after the meeting of the "Board of Trustees" and "Conference Committees," the "Annual Address," able, appropriate and eloquent, was delivered to a large and appreciative audience, by Rev. R. Nesbit, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*.

On Thursday, the commencement proper took place in the College Hall. The addresses of the graduates were excellent both in their matter and manner of delivery. At the close of these exercises, a brief but eloquent address was delivered by the president. The Bachelor's Degree was then conferred upon W. H. Dressler, Alliance, Ohio; G. C. Driver, Washington, Pa.; E. S. Leonard, Mount Union, Ohio; A. C. Poole, New Alexandria, Ohio; A. P. Conkle Mount Union, Ohio; L. B. Ewing, Smithville, Ohio; E. L. Bell, Nevada, Ohio; California; and the Master's Degree was conferred, *in curis*, upon I. Morris Taylor Bethlehem, Pa.; Sallie C. Caldwell, Warren, Ohio; B. F. Garretson, Mount Union, Ohio; A. J. Sampson, Sedalia, Mo.; Sadie I. Stenchcomb, Mercer, Pa.; J. W. Wilter, North Lima, Ohio; Hattie C. Clark, Ellsburg, Ohio; Lydia S. Lukens, Bellefontaine, Ohio; E. J. Wood, Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Brush, Mt. Union, Ohio; Sarah G. Buchanan, Carrollton, Ohio; L. O. Kemble, Oskaloosa, Iowa; E. M. Wood, Freedom, Pa.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred, *in honore*, upon Rev. Jas. S. Bracken, Beaver, Pa.; and the degree of Doctor of Laws, upon Hon. John A. Bingham, Cadiz, Ohio.

A public meeting was held in the College on Thursday, by the Alumni Literary Association, of Eastern Ohio and Southwestern Pennsylvania, presided over by Mrs. Dr. Homer J. Clark. Appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered before this Association by Rev. D. A. Holmes, D. D., Pittsburgh; Pa., and Rev. W. A. Davidson, A. M., of Washington, Pa.; after which the constitution of the association was read, and the duties of its several branches and officers explained, and an opportunity offered to become members of the Association. The patrons and benefactors of the College, by contributing to its endowment. President Harbison was called upon to state the progress and claims of the College endowment, and to solicit contributions to the endowment of the College. Liberal responses to the President's appeal were cheerfully made by the large audience present, in sums varying from one dollar to ten thousand dollars—one member of the Board of Trustees, C. Anthon, of Canton, Ohio, donating ten thousand dollars—until before adjournment the Secretary of the Association announced that the subscriptions of this meeting amounted to fifteen thousand three hundred dollars. Subscriptions continued until next day at noon, when the sum reached twenty-two thousand dollars, swelling the aggregate of the pledges on the College endowment fund to over one hundred thousand dollars.

These exercises of the ninth annual Commencement have reflected great credit upon all parties, and will form a grand epoch in the history of Mt. Union College, whose 120 students are laboring nobly in twenty-two States of the Union; and the estimated value of whose apparatus and real estate amounts to $121,292 00, being free of debt or any incumbrance.

In addition to the new and costly college edifice, and the present boarding house, a magnificent brick boarding hall, 104½ feet long by 80½ feet wide, and four stories high, is in rapid process of erection on the beautiful college campus of twenty acres, and will be completed in a few weeks, in good style, for the use of students.

The professors and trustees are men of practical wisdom and efficiency. The college is beautifully and accessibly located in a moral, healthy and generous community. Men and women of intelligence, wealth and high moral worth are rapidly locating its reliable friends, patrons and benefactors. There is a strongly manifested and general desire that this youthful College of Providential origin, profiering as it does, generously its great advantages equally to the youth of both sexes, shall, by the aid of a liberal endowment, and the influence of its substantial friends, enter upon a permanently enlarged sphere of progressive usefulness. R. B.

THE VALUE OF A DEAD DOG.—A gentleman writes to the New York *Herald*: During the late war in the Southern States I made many experiments upon dogs and extracted from their bodies a very good article of oil, also made their hides into leather and glue and their bones into bone-black. I found a medium sized tolerably fat dog to yield a quart of oil, which was superior to any other for tanners' purposes in the crude state, and when refined and deodorized made a very superior hair oil. In its crude state the meat was very pungent and its appearance somewhat like crude whale oil. The leather made from the hide varies with the breed of the dog. The soft, woolly, Newfoundland, dog rare, and, in fact, all the heavy, coarser breeds, make a strong, durable and pliant sinoe leather, but for the finer grades of animals give a leather equal to calf skin. I have seen boots made of well tanned dog hide which could not be told from the finest calfskin. The glue made is as good as that from the clippings, &c., of any other hide.

The amount of oil, leather and glue varies in proportion to the size and fatness of the dog, some yielding as high as half a gallon of oil. The improved quality of the hide will in almost every case make up for the smallness of size. With the value of the bones for bone-dust or the manufacture of phosphates there are many around New York who are acquainted. My opinion is that even the waste flesh might be turned to account in the manufacture of some character of compost manure. I know that it has been used in the generation of salt petre.

SAFETY FROM THUNDER-STORMS.—The safest situation during a thunder storm is the basement; for when a person is below the surface of the earth, the lightning must strike it before it can reach him, and will, in all probability, be expended in it. Dr. Franklin advised persons apprehensive of lightning to sit in the middle of a room, not under a metal lustre, or any conductor, and to lay their feet upon another chair. It will be safer, he says, to lay two or three beds or mattresses in the middle of the room, and folding them double, to place chairs upon them. Persons in the field should prefer open parts to the vicinity of trees, etc. The distance of a thunder storm, and consequently its danger, is easily estimated. As light travels at the rate of 192,000 miles in a second, its effects may be considered it stantaneous within any moderate distance. Sound, on the contrary, is transmitted only at the rate of 1,142 feet, or about 380 yards in a second. By accurately observing, therefore, the time that intervenes between the flash and the noise of the thunder which follows it, a very near calculation may be made of its distance, and there is no better means of removing apprehensions.

NEW METHOD OF COPYING PICTURES.—The *Scientific American* refers to a new and novel mode of copying and reducing photographic pictures. The following is the process:

"A sheet of India rubber of the thickness of cardboard is fixed by the edges to a suitable frame, the mechanism of which is so constructed as to cause, by the simple operation of turning a handle, the web of India rubber to be expanded equally in every direction and to any extent. The four sides of the frame to which the elastic web is attached have a motion or approach to each other by manipulating the adjusting screw in one corner.

"If, when the elastic sheet is expanded, an impression be printed on its surface by means of transfer ink, it is evident that when the sheet is allowed to contract to any given extent, and the print then be "set off" or transferred from the rubber to a new and polished one, the resulting picture will be a perfect and reduced *fac simile* of the original."

This reduction is much more perfect than could be produced by any artist, no matter how accomplished he be, and correctly as the works, such as that of the commonest wood engraving, may thus be made to rival the finest steel engraving, so far as fineness in the lines is concerned.

THE USAGES OF SOCIETY.—Some of what are called the usages of society are irksome to many of us; but it will not do to contemn them. So long as they do not require of us any sacrifice of principle, it is better to conform. There can be no harm in smoking mortification with a smile, in withholding the expression of our opinions and sentiments when their utterance can do no good, in evading questions which it is against our interest to answer directly, or in being polite to people whom we cannot esteem. Candor is a virtue; but it is not advisable to wear one's heart on one's sleeve in society. The rule laid down by Paschal, one of the purest of men and most rigid of moralists, is a good one: "It is not a condition," says that excellent man, "that we state only what is the truth; we are bound also not, at all times, to say all that is true; because we ought only to give publicity to things that may serve a useful purpose, and not to such as may cause pain to individuals without conducing to general utility." Oh, that all gossiping busybodies would give heed to this sage advice—this sound, Christian logic.

THE PROSPECT IN CALIFORNIA FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from San Francisco, calls out a word of warning to ambitious young men fresh from College, who are panting "enlighten, serve and control the "masses," and rapidly achieve fame and fortune. He says: "If any of you are thinking of coming to California in the expectation of finding a community in which your talents and learning will insure you speedy distinction, my advice to you is that which was given to a man about to commit matrimony, viz.: 'don't.' Clergymen are a very plentiful article in San Francisco. The professional articles in San Francisco are always about a thousand persons ahead of public school teachers all the state. Within a few years past California has probably received at least its proportion, though San Francisco has increased and has absorbed in the measure the population of other places.

THE BRITISH CROWN CONTEST.—The lordship of Ayre, Ryves on her second step-relation, is not calculated to inspire confidence in her statement. There is a confusion of dates, and her mother is alleged to have made assertions incompat ible with the rank which it has since been maintained was her due. Although the evidence for the Government has not yet reached us, on the case, it is likely to be seen, will result in favor of the present possessor of the Crown, and the heir apparent can again rest easy without fear of being sued by young Mr. Ryves.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Benefit of
MR. H. A. WENTWORTH.

On which occasion the following well known gentlemen have volunteered:—Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. J. S. Kobler, Mr. A. H. Hartmann, also, La Petit Alice.

THIS EVENING Shakespeare's great play of the
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Shylock ..... Mr. J. Simpson,
Gratiano ..... Mr. H. A. Wentworth,
To commence with the beautiful drama of
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The La Rose ..... Mr. H. A. Wentworth,
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HON. S. HAYS, FRANCIS H. BAIT ST,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIEMAN, JR., THOS. WILKINSON,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID
At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.
FIRE, LIFE,
Marine and Accident
INSURANCE
TAKEN AT
J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,
37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over $1,500,000
Lorraine 1,400,000
North American 750,000
Arctic 600,000
Home 1,300,000
Mechanic 250,000
New York Accidental 250,000
New York Life 5,000,000
Insurances effected in the above Companies, which for liberality and promptness of settlement are worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the community.
Applications for Insurance received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid. JAS. W. ARROTT, Agt.
my19-3m No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Cash Capital, $200,000. Cash Assets, $300,000.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Sparig. Chatham & Co's Warehouse, Q Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks on favorable terms. Has liberally directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt and liberality to maintain the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS.
ALEX. NIMICK, ANDREW ACKLEY,
S. SELLER, JR., ALEXANDER SPEER,
JAMES MCALLEY, DAVID M. LEVY,
NATH'L HOLMES REES J. THOMAS,
E. R. HEBERT, CHARLES A. DAVIS,
C. W. RICKETSON, JOHN K. MCCUNE,
A. B. MCCUNE.
WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. MCCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
C. G. DONNELL, SECRETARY.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent
DIRECTORS:
JOHN IRWIN, JR., Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN D. MCCORD, GEO. S. HAZARD,
D. S. RUSSELL, CHAS. HAY,
HARVEY CHILDS, JAMES M. PAXTON,
T. J. HOSKINSON, C. G. D. MORROW,
ROBERT H. DAVIS, ISAAC JONES.
fe14

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. HAGALEY, President.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Insures against loss and damage by fire in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou and the Lawrence Rivers.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
WM. HAGALEY, JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES M. LONG, JAS. M. COOPER
W. G. JOHNSTON, S. HARRAUGH,
R. P. JONES, A. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL EEA, JOHN C. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, GEORGE SINGHAM,
RADCLAY PRESTON, WM. A. ADDISON.
SM. K. KIRK.
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, 2d floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN PHILLIPS, SAM'L P. SCHRIVER
JOS. MCCLURG, CHAS. S. RHOADS.
JOHN W. HARPER, W. VANKIRK.
FRANCIS H. BAIRD, JOHN H. MERCER.
JAMES PATRICK, C. HANSON LOVE
Capt. JAMES MILLER, CHAS. ARNOLD
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN H. MERCER, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. MILLER, General Agent.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
te15-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER ..... JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.
Second door below Diamond Alley,
mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $500 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Black-wood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES M'GUIRE, Agent,
138 Third street.
f13-y.7.8

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager ..... W. H. LEAK.
THIS EVENING, June 28,
TWO GREAT PIECES.
WIZARD SKIFF and ALADDIN.
IN WHICH
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS
and FELIX A. VINCENT
Will appear.
Friday, Benefit of MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS.
Saturday,
ALADDIN MATINEE.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
No. 4, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small sized bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and Allegheny. No extensive use of the same. ap8-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC
PRIZE ASSOCIATION,
WITH A CAPITAL OF
$1,500,000,
Will commence their series of Grand Entertainments on
Monday Evening, Oct. 1, 1866,
AT THE
RINK HALL,
Wabash Avenue, Chicago,
On which occasion the Ticket holders of the Association will be presented with prizes, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $1,500,000 in gold, including one grand prize of $10,000 in GOLD, and also other handsome prizes, amounting to $500,000 in GREENBACKS, One ticket in every four draws a prize.
LIST OF PRIZES:
1 Grand Prize in Gold, $10,000, estimated Value in Greenbacks $60,000
1 Grand Prize in diamonds 30,000
1 do do do $5,000 in h 10,000
2 do do do 2,5 0 each 5,000
4 do do do 1,000 each 20,000
20 do do do 500 each 10,000
10 do do do 100 each 10,000
100 do do do 50 each 5,000
1 Grand Prize, two-story brick building on Nos. 152 Dearborn street, worth $7,500 per annum 10,000
1 Grand prize farm of eighty acres, at Hyde Park, four miles from city of Chicago 16,000
1 grand prize, ten acres just outside city limits, South Side 10,000
1 grand prize, Ornamental frame house and lot, No. 173 Twenty third st., (west Wabash avenue) 8,500
1 grand prize, two story frame house and lot on Walnut st., near Union Park 7,000
1 do do do 6,500
1 grand prize, three and a quarter acres of land near Arcadia Well 3,500
14 grand Prizes, Building Lots in Hamilton's and Ellis' subdivisions of Other Property, consisting of Real Estate, Grand and Square Pianos, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins and Rings, &c., &c., amounting to 12,100
Making a grand total to be distributed in the prizes of $1,500,000
This Association is composed of leading capitalists of business men both in this country and the Canadas.
The best talent of two continents will be employed upon the occasion, and no pains or expense will be spared in making it the richest and most varied musical treat ever offered to the American public.
To the Getters-up of Clubs
We will allow 15 per cent. commission on all sums of $100 and upwards. The party can remit us full price for tickets, less above commission.
GENERAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in all the principal cities throughout the country, who will have the privilege of appointing all SUB AGENTS in their locality. Good references required.
Parties getting up Clubs should be careful to send us the full Name and Post Office Address of each party wanting Tickets.
Money by Express, Post Office Order, Drafts, or in Registered Letter, may be sent at our risk.
REFERENCE—In Northern Ohio—Messrs. Cushman, Harden & Co., Bankers, Chicago; Monroe, McKinnon & Jewsbury, Attorneys, Chicago; Hastings & Henry, Wholesale Merchants, Chicago; N. B. Happley & Co., Real estate agents, Chicago; P. F. Bolinger, Esq., Cashier National City Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. F. Tenney, Banker, Beloit, Wis.; Hon. Spafford & Clark Bankers, Eau Claire, Wis.; Hon. Daniel S. Norton, Winona, Minn.
Tickets for sale at our Office, 50 Dearborn street, or sent by Mail on receipt of amount, with stamp for return postage.
PRICE ..... ONE DOLLAR EACH.
MANAGERS:
STEVENS, BOYDEN & CO.,
50 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
ju23-ES3TTh

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Straw, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 62 Third street. my1

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Bureau of Yards and Docks, June 19, 1866. }
Sealed proposals for each class separately and sealed "Proposals for Coal," will be received at this office until the 15th July next, at 12 o'clock, M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering the following articles, named. The materials and articles enumerated in printed specifications, which may be had on application, and none will be furnished on application, and sent by mail. If not registered, no bid will be considered. The contract for any or all of the classes named thereto, by the company making the lowest bid for each class or classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.
To prevent confusion or mistakes in sending the offers, parties bidding will be particular to state in their proposals that one yard in one envelope, one ship has which is to be supplied in another, and separate bids for each class and quantity, unless inclosed in a form most agreeable to themselves.
Bidders are hereby cautioned as of particularly notice that no bid will be considered unless offered in the form prescribed by the Bureau and be mailed in time to reach the Bureau previous to the hour of opening the bids, as will also be considered such as are not accompanied by the guarantee required, or which do not state the time in which the articles will be delivered.
No guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, the class drawn in the under the endorsement, thus:
Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the Yard).
To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.
The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The schedule will state the times within which the articles will be required to be delivered. Parties will also are invited in the schedule to state the time they agree to be in common or general use, the bidders will ascertain prior to offering what is the usual time of delivery at the yard, or they cannot be obtained; the fact must be stated in the offer. Offers received after the time of opening and *the aggregate of the quantities* for the several classes will be considered.
In comparing the classes, the price stated in the schedule of prices and the aggregate of the quantities in the class will be considered.
All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered free of charge, at the yard, or every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subjected to inspection, trial and proof, and measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the officers of the yard. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any information they may desire. Where no plans are furnished they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and no bid will be considered unless the price or articles in the schedule, which information the said officer will give.
Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and will be bound in the penal sum of security deducts from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise ordered by the Department and eighty per cent. of the amounts of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
No part of the per contract reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above specified, that each and all such parties will be severally held and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twenty per cent. in addition to the cost of the articles mentioned in any such class or classes agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of failure, which sum of money may be received, from time to time, as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1863.
The parties to must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient and if they do not enter into the contract for the supplies within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named in their proposals, designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.
All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement, will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.
Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.
Postage stamps are not required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps of the following denominations; one five cent stamp on each sheet of paper, and also one five cent stamp on each parcel and roll, and also one five cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps should to be furnished and canceled by the contractor.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:
Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yells e Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hickory Timber; No. 6, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Barrel and Saw Pine, No. 10, Moulding and Thread and Fine Lumber; No. 10, slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Sheet, and Boiler Plate Steel; No. 12, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Bolting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Whale oils; No. 25, Lard and Lard Oils; No. 26, Tobacco; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad top Coal; (Sold Point at Boston Yard;) No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Boats. Class A, for framing wings of navy yard, (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier, (Philadelphia.) Class A, repairing Building No. 11, (Norfolk.) Class B, repairing Building No. 12, (Norfolk.)
NAVAL ASYLUMS.
Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Small Stores; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Hay and Straw; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Fitting for Sailors.
The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylums:
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.
BOSTON, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.
NEW YORK.
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31.
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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OF THE
JOHN B. BELL COAL WORKS.
New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. V.
By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Hancock county, West Virginia, at the April term, 1866, in a cause therein pending, wherein Rebecca Thomas is plaintiff, and John B. Bell, defendant, I have appointed Commissioner and late sheriff of Hancock county, and the structure of coal and other property hereinafter described, under a former order of this court aforesaid, in the suit aforesaid to Thomas M. Sterrett and John B. Bell, his surety, the said parties having failed and neglected to pay the amount of purchase money due and secured by the second deed of trust by the said Sterrett and John B. Bell, his surety, therefore, pursuant to the decree in said cause the said refused commissioner, will, on the premises, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, to the all the following property, to wit: All that stratum of coal purchased by said John B. Bell from said John Copsy, near the town of New Cumberland, in said county and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and Allegheny. No extensive use of the same. ap8-1y

MANAGERS:
STEVENS, BOYDEN & CO.,
50 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
ju23-ES3TTh

PAPER DEALERS.

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Print, Manilla, Straw, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 62 Third street. my1

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To prevent confusion or mistakes in sending the offers, parties bidding will be particular to state in their proposals that one yard in one envelope, one ship has which is to be supplied in another, and separate bids for each class and quantity, unless inclosed in a form most agreeable to themselves.
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No part of the per contract reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above specified, that each and all such parties will be severally held and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twenty per cent. in addition to the cost of the articles mentioned in any such class or classes agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of failure, which sum of money may be received, from time to time, as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1863.
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week—Dr. Woods's Baccalaureate Address.

The examinations of the week at the Western University were suspended on Tuesday morning for the customary address to the senior class. In the religious exercises of the occasion prayer was offered by the Rev. J. S. Travelli, of Sewickley.

The subject chosen by Dr. Woods was at once fresh and suggestive; it was "Listening." The speaker opened with a remark or two upon the extreme brevity of life, especially when compared in view of the deductions that must be made from its working time for childhood, old age, sickness, sleep and other unavoidable hindrances. In a period of constant acquisition, we cannot live without hourly acquiring to ourselves something for good or for evil. Material acquisitions were then compared with such as are intellectual and moral, as a measure of true manhood. *Learning* is but another name for the process of securing his after class of treasures. The vastness of the field thus open to us was strikingly displayed by reference to the extension already gained, and rapidly enlarging, of human and the sciences; as, also, to the almost appalling amount of really valuable reading buried under the accumulations of the great libraries of the world. How needful then *all* the appliances of learning! None can be spared. *Listening* is obviously one of the most important. Yet self conceit too generally makes us talkers when we should be hearers.

The scriptures insist upon hearing as not only necessary to obeying, but in some sense its equivalent. The common error was exposed of looking solely to books as a source of knowledge. The rhapsodists of Greece, the scalds of Scandinavia, and, at the present day, the nomadic, itinerant teachers of Iceland were made to show what can be done in the absence of books. The dangers arising from the present profusion of these were remarked upon. "Keep your eyes open," was the good advice given to a young clergyman by his senior, as the former was reading on a journey through a most interesting country. Books can not always serve us. We must have other resources. The habit of listening reclaims from vacuity of mind many a precious hour. Haroun al Raschid and Frederick the Great found great advantage in mingling with their subjects in the guise to listen to their suggestions. Lewis hid himself where he could hear the criticism of his countrymen upon his paintings that he might profit by them. The early books and their subsequent training in the life of our late President were also in point.

The elements of good listening were shown to be freedom from prejudice, and a desire for knowledge, coupled with a humble view of one's acquirements. These points were admirably illustrated, the spheres of scientific, historical and scientific truths promptly responding to the Doctor's drafts. Now the contributions rejected when the wit and wisdom of all ages put at his disposal. We were particularly amused at the French dramatist, who, addressing a man, "He *dérings* all the expenses of the conversation, I live and swallow, and I feel the importance of not listening to words of blasphemy, pollution, slander and glaring error.

The address, more especially to the graduating class, was full of kindly suggestions and stirring thought. The specialty instanced for emphasis the learned gentleman laid upon their ability to strive to elevate the moral and intellectual tone of whatever community they become involved in immediate theatre of their influence. Stand, said he, in connection, in your lot, ready for every emergency, and be the right man in the right place. Be wise, be firm, be courageous, be ready for every good word and work. May the language of your hearts and lives be:

"I ask no heaven if it on earth be thine;
Nor ging e'en, while work of mine
Remain for Thee, on earth shall shine
Among the stars—
Her ships wiped out, for me, by Thee.
Her voice, a music unto Thee
For crown, new work, or kiss to me!
Lord, here am I."

The address of the graduating class, and the conferring of the degrees, will take place tomorrow at Christ's M. E. church, Penn street. A procession under the charge of Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, composed of the graduating students, alumni, alumni of other colleges, faculty, trustees, and clergymen, will be formed at the University at 7 o'clock, and march to the church on Penn street.

Libel on Returned Soldiers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see in this day's *Chronicle* an article headed "Nothing to Do," in which it says that a number of young men are mightily loafing about our billiard saloons, hotels and street corners. It then proceeds to say that it is now "more than one year since most of the 'boys' returned from the war, and yet many of them appear to have made no endeavors to obtain employment or engage in any paying business," with other insinuations disreputable to any man or set of men.

Now, I venture to say that if the writer of the above would exercise his observation more closely, he would find that nine-tenths of the loafers above alluded to never were in the army, nor even shouldered a musket, but were among those who did everything in their power to keep out of the Free and Easy Saloon Brigade. And I doubt very much if the writer aforesaid himself was ever in the service, for if he was, he would never have made the disparaging charges he has against those who defended their country in its darkest hour. It has been a subject of remark that the men who stood by the flag during our entire troubles, and who have been fortunate enough to have passed through the struggle unscathed, have come home and quietly laid aside the fame for civil pursuits, and gone to work with good will. The returned boys, who have been out for over four years, permit so foul an insinuation to go unrebuked.

OLD SOLDIER.

Casualties.

Quite a number of casualties occurred on Tuesday evening. Mr. Churchill, of the firm of Smith & Co., merchant tailors in this city, attempted to jump from the accommodation train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at the crossing at Irwin's Avenue, on the West Commons, while in motion, when missing his footing he fell to the ground, and the hind wheel of the rear car passed over his foot, breaking it in a terrible manner. The foot was so badly mashed that amputation was found to be necessary. He was taken to his residence on Western avenue, Allegheny, where his injuries were attended to by Doctors Rankin and Hamilton, of Allegheny.

While Dr. McDonald was driving in a light buggy along Fifth avenue, a little girl named Annie McAnulty ran in front of the horse, and before the animal could be stopped, she was knocked down. Her right hand was severely bruised, and she also sustained a contusion on the head by falling. Dr. McDonald took the child to her home and attended to her injuries.

A little girl named Mollie Curtin, was engaged in playing on a pile of stone at the corner of Mercer street and Whitesides alley, in the Sixth ward, when she slipped and fell to the ground a distance of six feet, thereby fracturing her left shoulder. Dr. Cahill attended her.

Allegheny County Agricultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning, at the rooms of the Association, on Fifth street. Present: Messrs. Brush, Bennett, Chess, G. G. Negley, Espy, Guy, Gen. Negley, Jennings, Morton, McKelvy, Verner, Young and President Parke.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. James George, gardener, exhibited fine specimens of his seedling strawberry for the examination of the Society, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society recognizes the skill and laudable efforts evinced by Mr. George, and commend his seedling for future trial.

Judge Parke reported that the premium list would be completed in two weeks.

On motion of Capt. Young, it was resolved that the names of the Awarding Committees in the premium lists shall not be published.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Grounds, reported that the Committee had had an interview with Mr. Zimmerman, who had stated that he had performed all the work called for by his contract. The roads and track required further improvement, and the Committee desired authority from the Society to proceed with the work at once. After some discussion, the matter was referred back to the Committee with power to act.

The Society then adjourned.

Post Office Matters.

We notice a list posted up at the Postoffice of letters held for non-payment of postage, numbering for two days twenty letters, which daily average of ten would indicate 3,600 per annum, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, owing to the neglect of the writers to affix stamps to those letters thereon. No stronger argument than this can be offered in favor of the use of the stamped envelopes, prepayment being then insured. The Postmaster general, with his usual commendable liberality, authorizes Postmasters to furnish stamped envelopes with a card and return request printed thereon, not exceeding four lines, at the same price of the plain stamped envelopes. By the use of which a letter, misdirected, say to Philadelphia instead of New York, the Postmaster at the first named place is bound to have the same returned on the day specified in the printed request, to the address of the writer at the office of mailing, thus recommend the foregoing to the careful consideration of our business men especially, and indeed to the community generally.

The Flag Reception on the Fourth.

A Harrisburg dispatch, referring to the flag presentation in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, says: Governor Curtin desires it to be particularly understood that the invitation to participate in those ceremonies is general and cordial to all commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates who served in Pennsylvania who participated in the war. If a single veteran soldier is debarred by any misunderstanding or neglect of those having the details of the arrangement in charge from being present on the occasion, the main object of the Governor Curtin in lending his sanction to the proceedings on the Fourth of July will be defeated. The Governor desires to meet face to face the surviving veterans of those splendid columns which he sent from the Keystone wealth to defend the Union, and to repeat with the heroes of the war in the name of the Keystone State, the thanks of a grateful people for their deeds of immortal daring.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—On Thursday morning last, the body of a young man named Morton, a resident of Irwin borough, in Westmoreland county, was found on the track of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Manor station, horribly mangled, both his legs having been severed from his body and carried some distance along the road. Morton had attended a singing at Manor station on the previous night, and afterwards visited a tavern in the vicinity, where he became intoxicated. At a late hour in the night he started for home, and it is probable that while walking on the railroad track he was knocked down by a passing train and run over.

LICENSE COURT.—Judges Stowe and Brown were engaged yesterday in applications for license to sell liquors. The Supreme Court room, in which the court was held, was filled, as was usual on such occasions, with applicants, witnesses, spectators, etc. There were in all about one hundred applications, a majority of which were from the cities and surrounding boroughs. The Court closed the business last evening, and the decisions of the Board will be made known in a few days.

CHURCH PICNIC.—The A. and P. Association of Dr. Clark's church, of Allegheny, had a very pleasant re-union on Tuesday last, in the form of a picnic at Hulton's station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The occasion has two objects: The entertainment of its own members, and the extension of Christian missions. The picnic was a complete success.

NATIONAL FAIR.—The ladies of the Pennsylvania table, at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair, Washington, acknowledge the receipt of a subscription of twenty dollars from Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jel5

Organization of a Soldiers' League in Allegheny City.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of returned soldiers, who served during the late rebellion, was held on Tuesday evening in College Hall, corner Lacock and Sandusky streets, Fourth ward, Allegheny city.

The object of the meeting was stated to be for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' Union League in Allegheny city, similar to that in this city, and for the purpose of binding more closely the bonds of fellowship between soldiers, and furthering the claims of the nation's defenders.

On motion, Col. George W. Dawson was called to the chair. The meeting then proceeded to the organization of the League, by electing the following as permanent officers:

President—Col. Geo. W. Dawson.
Vice Presidents—Col. T. F. Lehman and Maj. Frank Robinson.
Secretary—Joseph E. Robinson.
Corresponding Secretary—A. J. Hamilton.
Treasurer—John S. Edgar.

On motion, a committee of three consisting of Geo. Gysinger, F. H. Robinson and Col. G. W. Dawson, were appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the League.

It being represented that some irresponsible parties had been presenting free passes over the Pennsylvania Railroad, to persons who had not been in the army, to attend the flag presentation in Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain whether free passes have been furnished to civilians, who have never been in the Government service, for the purpose of visiting Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1866, as color guards or color bearers; and, that the committee be requested to wait upon General James S. Negley, for that purpose, and, if possess have been improperly issued, that he be requested to have these passes recalled.

The following committee was then appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the League: Joseph E. Robinson, Joseph Chambers and F. H. Robinson.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the League adjourned to meet again to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Clawson held four inquests yesterday. The first was on the body of Samuel Harper, who died on Tuesday afternoon from sun stroke. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. The Coroner then visited Butcher's Run and instituted an investigation into the case of John Schnepper, the lad who was run over by a buggy on Sunday and died on Tuesday. Nine witnesses were examined, and as the evidence adduced showed conclusively that the lad's death was the result of accident, the jury rendered a verdict accordingly, relieving the driver of the buggy from all blame in the matter.

The third inquest was held on the body of John Bruner, who died suddenly on Tuesday night at his residence on the corner of Smithfield street and Strawberry alley. The deceased had been in usual health on Tuesday morning, but on night walked across the street to take a glass of wine. Upon his return to his home he became suddenly sick and died in a few minutes afterwards. He was fifty-three years of age, and leaves a widow and two daughters. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Robert Brown, proprietor of the Potomac Saloon, on Beaver street, Allegheny, died suddenly yesterday morning. The deceased complained of being unwell on Tuesday night, and went to bed early yesterday morning, when his brother entered his room for the purpose of awakening him, when he found him insensible. Medical aid was summoned, but all efforts to restore him proved ineffectual, and he died a short time afterwards. A verdict of death from disease of the heart was returned by the jury.

Criminal Court.

Court assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Sterrett presiding, when the following business was transacted:

THE TROY HILL CUTTING AFFRAY.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. George Wygold, indicted for committing a felonious assault and battery upon the person of Joseph Miller. From the evidence adduced on the part of the Commonwealth the facts in the case, appear to be these: On "Pinigst Monday," the 31st of May last, a picnic was held on Troy Hill, in Reserve township, at which beer was drank very freely. Miller attended the picnic in company with two young ladies. One Wygold acted as a bar keeper. About six o'clock in the evening a fight took place between Miller and Wygold, which soon collected a crowd of spectators. During this fight Wygold was badly abused, being struck with the fists. There, it is said, the assault was, the prosecutor did not know. About fifteen minutes after the fight between Wygold took place between the same boys, when another large crowd assembled and formed themselves in a circle, the combatants being in the ring. The prosecution alleges that during this last fight, Miller (who, on the fight and endeavored to separate the boys, when Wygold caught hold of him and plunged the blade of a pocket-knife into Miller's abdomen, inflicting a severe injury, inflicting what was at first supposed a mortal wound. Wygold succeeded in escaping after the stabbing affair, but was arrested by officers Bowden and Gabby, who were on the grounds, and taken to the Central police station. Miller was confined to bed for some time from the effects of the wound, but is now able to walk about.

The witnesses for the defense, however, told quite a different story. They testified that the first fight alleged by the prosecution did not take place, although the Commonwealth's witnesses testified that it was in this fight that Wygold was beaten, and that at that time Miller was not present. They also gave some distance from where the fight took place. The witnesses for the defense testified that during the time of the alleged second fight, Miller was among the crowd encircled around the combatants, and was urging them to continue fighting. Wygold endeavored to secure the services of some police officers to quell the fight, when, in the excitement, Miller made a violent assault on him, beating and abusing him in an unmerciful manner; and that he cut Miller in self-defense, the latter having threatened to kill him.

There was a large number of witnesses examined on both sides, the case occupied the attention of the Court during the greater portion of the day. The jury retired at 4 o'clock, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned the following verdict: That the defendant, George Wygold, is guilty of the felony charged in the indictment, but is guilty of a misdemeanor in using a knife in the affray with Miller, the prosecutor mentioned in the indictment. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

LARCENY.

William Smith was place upon trial on an indictment for larceny, on oath of Jesse M. Williams. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant came on the steamboat "Avalanch" lying on the Allegheny wharf, and broke open the door in the clerk's office, and stole therefrom a pair of pants, vest and clock, valued at nineteen dollars. He was caught with the articles concealed under his coat, as he was attempting to get off the boat, and taken to the Mayor's office. The witnesses testified that Smith was very drunk at the time the theft was committed. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

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BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Amelia Forker complained yesterday before this magistrate, charging Anna Hamilton with assault and battery. The parties reside in the Fifth ward, and the prosecutrix alleges that the defendant assaulted her husband, by striking him on the back with a brick. The warrant was issued in the absence of the accused. Mary A. McDonell made oath charging Wm. Lloyd and George Whitehouse with assault and battery. Lloyd is alleged to have threatened violence towards her. A warrant for the arrest of the accused, who reside on Second street, was issued.

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A WORD FOR THE WORKINGMEN.—The Workingmen's coffee room opened in Cincinnati about one year ago by the Young Men's Christian Association, is now visited by about four hundred persons daily, and is self-sustaining. Some philanthropist ought to start an enterprise of the same kind in Pittsburgh—a cheap, well lighted room, furnished with the newspapers and periodicals, with coffee and other refreshments at the lowest possible rates, where the working men may spend an hour in the evening pleasantly and profitably. All of us in those who have no homes are forced to frequent places that do not contribute to their moral status for good, and in the absence of such public facilities are exposed to temptations which many of them are unable to resist. The idea is a good one, and should be acted upon in every city.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, June 27, P. M.

The New York quotations received at noon to-day were as follows: Gold at 137½; Eighty-ones, 110½; Five-twenties, 108½; Ten-forties, 98½; Seven-thirties, 102½; Certificates, 100½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 83½; Erie, 69½; Chicago and Northwestern, 79½; Bennehoff (Oil) 12½; Pittsburgh, 82½; United States, 84½; Gregory (Gold) 26½; Quartz Hill 33½; Smith and Parmalee, 9½.

—Our local market is dull, and the attendance at auction last evening was small. A lot of 20 shares of the Bank of Pittsburgh brought 66¼; and some 30 shares of the Allegheny Bank were put up, and the first lot of 10 shares went off at 66¾, and the remainder was withdrawn after being offered at the same price; 10 shares Second National Bank sold at 125, and more was offered at the same figure but did not find any purchasers; 20 shares Fourth National was offered but limited at par. No bids for the stock at the price, and it was withdrawn. Grain Elevator stock does not meet with any purchasers at the value holders estimate it.

—The German Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of two dollars a share out of the last half year's earnings, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of July next. This is equal to eight per cent., and is a very liberal dividend. This company enjoys in a large degree the confidence of the business community, and is one of our strongest home companies.

—Advices have reached the Treasury Department, per the last steamer from Europe, that the reported returns of our Government Securities, by reason of the demoralization of the foreign war, is entirely unfounded. The communication referred to alludes to the fact of United States bonds being held to a great extent by the lower and middle classes of Germany, and asserts that these holders are not at all apprehensive, but rather the more inclined to retain our securities, because of their own national indications of war.

—A committee of New York bank directors arrived in Washington Tuesday and had an interview with the Comptroller of the Currency and the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The object of the delegation is to obtain an exemption of National bank currency from State taxation and to secure such legislation. The New Yorkers will remain in Washington for several days to come.

—The following statement exhibits the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury on Saturday last at the close of business hours:

Small denominations of United States legal tender notes	$292,000
Small denominations of National Bank notes	7,177,995
Fractional currency of all denominations, including mutilated, mixed and unfinished	1,000,132
Gold	297,400
Silver	2,000
Certificates of coin	50,000
Reserve fund, surplus issue U. S. notes	87,932,425
Reserve fund, surplus issue compound int. do	8,130,000
Compound interest notes in redemption division	21,490,300
Total	$76,331,752

—The New York *Herald* of Saturday makes the following comments on national bank note circulation:

"Passing from this subject to that of the national bank note circulation, the astounding evil which it is the duty of Congress to mitigate or abolish as speedily as possible. The national bank notes are a financial nuisance everywhere except in New York at least will be willing to testify. There, by which the assistant was, the prosecutor did not know. About fifteen minutes after the second fight took place between the same boys, when another large crowd assembled and formed themselves in a circle, the combatants being in the ring. The prosecution alleges that during this last fight, Miller (who, on the fight and endeavored to separate the boys, when Wygold caught hold of him and plunged the blade of a pocket-knife into Miller's abdomen, inflicting what was at first supposed a mortal wound. Wygold succeeded in escaping after the stabbing affair, but was arrested by officers Bowden and Gabby, who were on the grounds, and taken to the Central police station. Miller was confined to bed for some time from the effects of the wound, but is now able to walk about.

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FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1866. }

In the Diamond Market, this morning, there was an abundant supply of edibles generally, for sale. Vegetables in particular were offered in profusion. The finest epicurean taste can now be satisfied with the supply of "good things" exposed for sale. New Tomatoes, the first of the season, were selling at 50c per dozen. New Potatoes, from gardens adjacent to the city, made their appearance, but sold high: 25c per quart or 75c in sacks for per quarter peck were the figures asked. We notice an excellent large new Potato from Tennessee, for sale in produce stores at twenty-five cents per quarter peck. There were also early Blush Squash, Mulberries Cauliflowers and Raspberries for sale. Strawberries are nearly out of market, and going up in price. Poultry is in rather limited supply, and rules very high. Print butter was selling at from 30 to 35c, but a few farmers disposed of their stock early in the morning at 40c. Fresh meats remain unchanged in price. The supply and variety of fresh fish are rather limited. Eggs are firm at 25 to 30c. There is no change in the price of Groceries. Flour are selling at $2 to $ dozen. Salt and smoked meat remain the same. We quote the retail prices as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ₰ lb	17
Rye "	10	Sponge " "	17
Boston, Crackers, ₰ lb	15	Cream " "	20
Milk " "	15	Butter Wafers, " "	20
Soda " "	15	Milk Biscuit, " "	17
Oyster " "	15	Sugar " "	17
Water " "	15	Pilot Bread, " "	13
Butter " "	17	Tea Cake, " "	20
Sugar " "	17	Almond Nuts, " "	25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₰ lb	30@35	Cheese, com'n Ohio,	20
" roll "	25@28	Extra, hor. ₰ doz	25 to 30
" common	20	Dutch Cheese, ₰ doz	20
Cheese, Goshen	25		

FISH—FRESH.

Halibut, ₰ lb	20	Perch, ₰ doz	$2 00
Lake Salmon	25	White fish	15
Perch	15	Sucking or Trout, ₰ lb	15
Trout	15	Pike, ₰ lb	12

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod dry ₰ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore	
Haddock (smoked) ₰ lb	20	Mackerel No. 1 large	$4 25
" do	25	Mackerel No. 2 large	3 25
Halibut (smoked ₰ lb	20	Mackerel No. 3	2 75
Burrington herring ₰ doz	50	Salmon, half can	65
Lobsters, 2½ ₰ cans	50	White Fish, ₰ lb	12½
Lobsters (live) ₰ lb	20	Salmon (smoked) ₰ lb	20
Turtles, ₰ lb	10 to 12½	" (pickled) "	25

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family,		Farina, ₰ paper	14
₰ bbl	$13 50 to 15 00	Hominy ₰ lb	10
Fancy Flour	16 50	Indian Meal, ₰ bush	1 20
Family "	15 00	Buckwheat, ₰ lb	8
Self-rising, ₰	$1 65	Samp, ₰ lb	8
12 ₰ bbl	14		
Corn Starch, ₰ paper	10		

GRAIN, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples ₰ ₰ lb	16 to 18	Prunes (in cooking)	30
Almonds	40 to 60	Prunes (eating)	40
Cocoa Nuts, each	15 to 20	Peaches	40
Raisins ₰ lb	25 to 30	Brazil Nuts	40
Needles	10	Pecans	40
English Walnuts	30	Currants	25
Filberts	30	Dates	20 to 25
Dried German Pears	20	Figs	25
Dried Peaches	40	Citron	60

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.

Apples ₰ ₰ bbl (pack)	5 00 to 7 50	Oranges ₰ doz	75 to 100
Cranberries ₰ qt	20	Pineapples ₰ doz	75
Lemons ₰ doz	30 to 75	Tomatoes 2 ₰ cans	35 to 40
Watermelons, ₰ piece	75 to 1 00	Peaches ₰ can	35
Strawberries, do do	50 to 75	" tumblers	50 to 60
Blackberries, do do	50	Pickles, in jars	50 to 60
Cherries, do do	50	Pickles, in bottle	25 to 40
Quinces, ₰ dozen	50	Salad oil, ₰ bottle	62½ to 1 25
Do ₰ bushel	1 50	Olive oil, ₰ bottle	1 25
Honey, strained, ₰ lb	35	Honey, ₰ lb	30 to 50

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₰ lb	35 to 38	Teas, Young H'n	1 50 to 2 00
" fair	30 to 33	" Hyson	1 50
Roast Rio ₰ lb	33	" Imperial	2 00
Java, "	35	Candles, plain ₰ lb	20 to 22
Sugar, brown, ₰ lb	12	" tallow	18 to 20
" light	15 to 16	Lard	18 to 20
" refined and powdered	18 to 19	Rice, Carolina	15
Syrup	60	" S. Carolina	15
Molasses, Porto Ri	60	Soda, in kegs	10
" N. O.	60	Salt, table ₰ bu	2 50
" Cuba	50 to 1 00	" fine ₰ sack	3 00
" Sorghum	50 to 1 00	Starch ₰ lb	10
" Maple ₰	50 to 1 00	" Italian	25
Tea, Oolong ₰ lb	1 00 to 1 25	Tapioca ₰ lb	25
" Eng. Break	1 00	Syrups, ₰ gal	1 00
" Souchong	1 50 to 1 75	do common	1 00
" Souchong	1 50 to 1 60		
Chocolate, ₰ lb	35		

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex cut, ₰ lb	25	Leg of Mutton ₰ lb	12 to 15
Rib roast do	20	Forequarter do	10 to 12
Do do	18	Veal cutlets ex, do	20
Round, ₰ lb	20	Do do	18
Chuck rib, ₰ lb	15 to 18	Roast veal, ₰ lb	15 to 20
Plate beef, ₰ lb	12	Corned veal, ₰ lb	12 to 15
Plate and Navel	12	Liver pudding, ₰ lb	15
Tongue, ₰ lb	25	Head cheese, ₰ lb	20
Hearts, each	25 to 40	Tripe, each	40 to 75
Liver, ₰ lb	15 to 20	Sausages, ₰ lb